AMENDMENT

In the Claims:

Please amend the claims as set forth in the following listing of claims, which will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

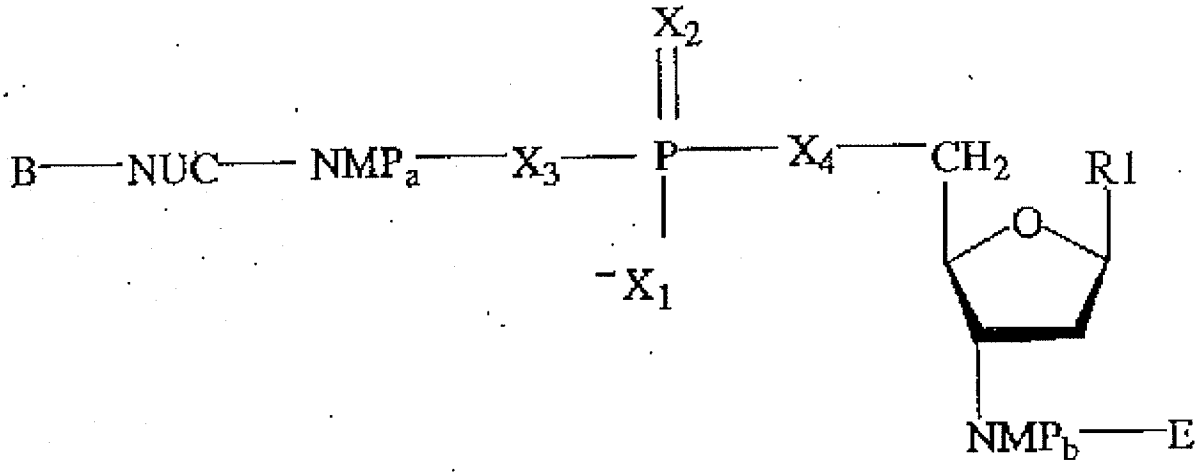
1-12. (Canceled)

13. (Currently Amended) A vaccine for preventing viral infections comprising:

an antigen;

a peptide (Peptide A) comprising a sequence R_1-XZXZ$_N$XZX-R_2 (SEQ ID NOs: 1-5), whereby N is a whole number between 3 and 7, X is a positively charged natural and/or non-natural amino acid residue, Z is an amino acid residue selected from the group consisting of L, V, I, F and/or W, and R_1 and R_2 are independently -H, -NH_2, -$COCH_3$, -COH, a peptide with up to 20 amino acid residues or a peptide reactive group or a peptide linker with or without a peptide; X-R_2 is an amide, ester or thioester of the C-terminal amino acid residue of the peptide; and

an immunostimulatory oligodeoxynucleic acid molecule (I-/U-ODN) having the structure according to the formula (I):



wherein:

R1 is selected from hypoxanthine and uracile;

any X is O or S;

any NMP is a 2' deoxynucleoside monophosphate or monothiophosphate, selected

from the group consisting of deoxyadenosine-, deoxyguanosine-, deoxyinosine-, deoxycytosine-, deoxyuridine-, deoxythymidine-, 2-methyl-deoxyinosine-, 5-methyl-deoxycytosine-, deoxypseudouridine-, deoxyribosepurine-, 2-amino-deoxyribosepurine-, 6-S-deoxyguanine-, 2-dimethyl-deoxyguanosine- or N-isopentenyl-deoxyadenosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate;

NUC is a 2' deoxynucleoside, selected from the group consisting of deoxyadenosine-, deoxyguanosine-, deoxyinosine-, deoxycytosine-, deoxyinosine-, deoxythymidine-, 2-methyl-deoxyuridine-, 5-methyl-deoxycytosine-, deoxypseudouridine-, deoxyribosepurine-, 2-amino-deoxyribosepurine-, 6-S-deoxyguanine-, 2-dimethyl-deoxyguanosine- or N-isopentenyl-deoxyadenosine;

a and b are integers from 0 to 100 with the proviso that a + b is between 4 and 150; and

B and E are common groups for 5' or 3' ends of nucleic acid molecules.

14. (Previously Presented) The vaccine of claim 13, wherein N is 5.

15. (Previously Presented) The vaccine of claim 13, further comprising an $Al(OH)_3$ adjuvant.

16. (Previously Presented) The vaccine of claim 13, wherein the antigen is a viral antigen.

17. (Previously Presented) The vaccine of claim 16, wherein the viral antigen is an influenza virus antigen, HCV antigen, HBV antigen, HIV antigen, HPV antigen, JEV antigen, a combined antigen, or a combination of one or more of these antigens.

18. (Previously Presented) The vaccine of claim 18, wherein the viral antigen is an influenza antigen further defined as a haemagglutinin antigen or a neuraminidase antigen.

19. (Previously Presented) The vaccine of claim 13, further comprising a polycationic peptide.

20. (Currently Amended) The vaccine of claim 13, wherein Peptide A is $KLKL_5KLK$ (SEQ ID NO: 6) and the I-/U-ODN is oligo $d(IC)_{13}$.

21. (Previously Presented) The vaccine of claim 13, further comprising an oligodeoxynucleotide containing a CpG-motif.

22. (Previously Presented) The vaccine of claim 13, further comprising a polycationic peptide and an oligodeoxynucleotide containing a CpG-motif.

23. (Previously Presented) A method of improving protective efficacy of a vaccine against a viral infection comprising:

obtaining Peptide A and an I-/U-ODN of claim 13; and

administering Peptide A and the I-/U-ODN with a vaccine against a viral infection to a subject;

wherein efficacy of the vaccine against viral infection is improved in the subject.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the vaccine is a vaccine against infection with influenza virus, HBV, HCV, HPV, HIV or JEV.

25. (Previously Presented) A method of improving a antigen-specific type 1 response of a vaccine against a viral infection and preserving or increasing a type 2 response of said vaccine comprising:

obtaining Peptide A and an I-/U-ODN of claim 13; and

administering Peptide A and the I-/U-ODN with a vaccine against a viral infection to a subject;

wherein the antigen-specific type 1 response to the vaccine against a viral infection is improved in the subject and the type 2 response to the vaccine is preserved or increased in the subject.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 25, where in the antigen-specific type 1 response is further defined as an IgG2-antibody response or IFN-gamma response.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 25, where in the type 2 response is further defined as an IgG1-antibody response or interleukin 4 (IL 4) response.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 25, wherein the vaccine is a vaccine against infection with influenza virus, HBV, HCV, HPV, HIV or JEV.